**Poetic Terms**

**Alliteration** Start ***sound*** of words are the same.

**Assonance** Resemblance of vowel and consonant sounds in words.

**Caesura** A break in the middle of a line.

**Enjambment** The sentence runs into the next line of poetry.

**Metaphor** Comparing without using words like or as.

**Personification** Giving objects human qualities.

**Semantic Field** Words used that have a common subject.

**Simile** Compares using the words like or as.

**The Poets**

**Richard Aldington** WWI Poet and one of founders of imagist movements. Novelist who wrote a controversial biography about Lawrence of Arabia.

**Laurence Binyon** Educated at Trinity College Oxford and won the Newdigate Prize for poetry.Served as a Red Cross Orderly in WWI as he was 45 when WWI was declared.

**Alfred Bryan** Canadian lyricist who wrote the song ‘ I didn’t raise my boy to be a soldier’.

**Rupert Chawner Brooke** Studied Classics at King’s College Cambridge. First poems published in 1909, inspired by natural surroundings; particularly Granchester where he lived whilst at University. Patriotic so enlisted to fight but sadly died of Septicaemia in France before active duty served.

**Tommy Crawford** WWI joined 15th Durham Light Infantry at 18. Injured in The Somme; he survived the war.

**Robert Graves** Studied at Charterhouse in London. He was a classicist, historian and writer. Poems have a deeper and more painful tone after his WWI experiences. He became Professor of Poetry at Oxford University 1961-66.

**Rudyard Kipling** Short storywriter novelist and poet. Most famous works ‘The Jungle Book’-inspired by living in India-and ‘Kim’.

**Philip Larkin** Poet and novelist. Educated at St John’s University Oxford.

**Amy Lowell**  American poet, propagandist and lecturer. Famous quote *‘God made me a business woman and I made myself a poet.’*

**Edward Alan Mackintosh** Lieutenant in the Seaforth Highlanders from December 1914 and killed in action on the second day of The Battle of Cambrai having survived The Somme. Poetry seen as fine as Rupert Bookes.

**Jessie Pope** Poet, writer and journalist. Her style is in stark contrast to the anti-war poets: Owen and Sassoon; who were annoyed by her unrealistic ideas of war. Owen’s ‘Dulce et Decorum’ is a direct response to Pope.

 **Siegfried Sassoon** Born into a wealthy Jewish Family, Sassoon appalled by the horrors of WWI. He became a mentor and friend to Wilfred Owen as both treated for Shell Shock at Craiglockhart Hospital in Edinburgh. **Owen** and **Sassoon** are revered as great poets of WWI.

**Charles Sorley** Like Sassoon, educated at Marlborough College. Killed in action at Hulluch. Named by Robert Graves as, *‘One of the three most important poets killed in the war.’*

**Wilfred Owen** Born in Shropshire, his father worked on the railway. He became a pupil-teacher in a poor country parish and poverty led him to drop his dream of studying at University of London.

**Context**

**World War I 1914-1918** Trench Warfare across mainly Europe Herbert Henry Asquith GB Prime minister.

**The Somme** A battle in WWI. British and French Soldiers against Soldiers of the German Empire. It started on 1st June 1916, ended on 18th  November 1916. Worst casualties of Trench Warfare; one million injured or dead of the three million soldiers in the battle.

**World War II 1939-45** Soldiers in combat and fighter plane combat. Winston Churchill GB Prime minister.

**The Battle of Britain** A battle in which Britain’s Royal Air force defended the civilian population from Air Raids from German Air force known as The Luftwaffe. Started on 10th July 1940 and ended 31st August 1941.

**Hiroshima and Nagasaki** Atomic Bombs dropped on Japan on 9th August 1945. First and last time nuclear weapons used as a last resort to ensure peace.

**Gestapo** Official Military Police of Nazi Germany. Set up by Hermann Goring in 1933.

**The Final Solution** The Nazi Policy of exterminating the Jewish Race. Policy founded by Heinrich Himmler.

**Useful Vocabulary**

**Allies** Countries co-operating for a military purpose.

**Artillery** Heavy military weapons.

**Cavalry** A regiment of soldiers that fight on horseback.

**Civilians** A person not in the Armed or Police Force.

**Doomsday** The day when God makes judgement about the living and the dead: as to worthiness to enter Heaven.

**Infantry** Soldiers marching or fighting on foot.

**Khaki** Dull brown colour used in military clothing.

**Mourning** Time of sorrow when a loved one has been lost.

**Propaganda** Biased information promoting a political point of view.

**Shells** An explosive military projectile or bomb.

**Trenches** Deep dugouts long and narrow: used as a central nervous system and area for troops to shelter and plan, await military battles.

**Poems and Poets**

* Richard Aldington ‘*Bombardment’*
* Laurence Binyon ‘*For the fallen’*
* Rupert Brooke ‘*The Soldier’* 1915
* Alfred Bryan *‘I didn’t raise my boy to be a soldier’* 1915
* Tommy Crawford ‘*The stretcher bearer’* 1916
* Robert Graves ‘*Recalling War’ 1988*
* Rudyard Kipling ‘*My boy Jack’*1916
* Philip Larkin ‘*MCMXIV’* 1964
* Amy Lowell ‘*Convalescence’* 1914
* Edward Alan Mackintosh ‘*Recruiting’* 1918
* Jessie Pope ‘*The Call’* 1914
* Jessie Pope ‘*Who’s for the game?’* 1916
* Siegfried Sassoon ‘*The General’* 1917
* Siegfried Sassoon ‘*The survivors’* 1918
* Siegfried Sassoon ‘*Everyone sang’* 1920
* Charles Sorley ‘*To Germany’* 1914-15
* Wilfred Owen ‘*Anthem for doomed youth’* 1017
* Wilfred Owen ‘*Dulce et Decorum Est’* 1917
* Wilfred Owen ‘*The send-off’* 1918